

farm labor



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FARM LABOR FORCE LARGER THAN YEAR AGO

The Nation's farm labor force for the week of February 17-23, 1974 totaled 3,457,000 workers, slightly more than a year earlier. The total includes 2,681,800 farm operators and unpaid family workers plus 775,200 hired workers.

The average workweek for farmworkers during the February survey period was 34.6 hours, compared with 33.7 hours during the January week and 34.4 hours a year ago. Farm operators averaged 35.7 hours, unpaid family members 29.5, and hired workers 35.6 hours during the week.

FRUIT & VEGETABLE HARVEST ACTIVE IN WINTER PRODUCING AREAS

Movement of Florida vegetables was steady during the week of February 17-23. Cabbage loadings were heavy, but off some from the previous week. Celery and tomatoes declined while sweet corn, peppers, and snapbeans increased. In Texas, harvesting of cabbage and carrots was active in the Lower Rio Grande Valley and continued in the San Antonio - Winter Garden area. Onion harvest has started but will be light until mid-March. Cucumber and watermelon planting continued in the Gulf Coastal Bend and spring vegetable planting began in the Winter Garden area. Lettuce harvesting held steady in Imperial Valley California. Carrot digging increased in the desert area while cabbage volume decreased. Celery harvesting declined in the south coast and neared completion at Chula Vista. In Arizona, lettuce harvesting continued in the Yuma area and planting made good progress in the central and southeast vegetable growing sections.

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Farm Work: Weekly hours worked per worker: Average for reporting farms, week of February 17-23, 1974

State	Farm operators	Other family members 1/	All family members 1/	Hired workers	All workers 1/
H o u r s					
Alabama	27.6	24.9	27.1	26.4	26.9
Arizona	47.9	38.8	46.8	52.2	50.1
Arkansas	27.0	32.8	28.2	30.5	29.1
California	44.1	39.2	42.9	42.4	42.5
Colorado	40.8	32.1	38.4	34.1	37.5
Connecticut	58.1	33.5	51.7	44.2	49.0
Delaware	31.6	29.8	31.1	32.8	31.5
Florida	32.4	26.9	31.0	36.4	33.4
Georgia	34.8	28.6	33.2	31.4	32.5
Idaho	30.9	31.6	31.1	30.9	31.1
Illinois	31.1	30.1	31.0	31.1	31.0
Indiana	31.9	26.5	30.9	24.1	29.7
Iowa	38.0	30.5	36.0	28.2	34.9
Kansas	38.1	35.5	37.6	33.1	36.9
Kentucky	28.8	28.4	28.7	25.1	27.7
Louisiana	28.4	27.2	28.2	31.6	29.4
Maine	53.2	29.9	45.7	32.7	41.4
Maryland	38.1	32.1	36.4	29.1	35.0
Massachusetts	54.1	37.8	48.5	39.1	44.8
Michigan	36.4	34.0	35.9	34.9	35.7
Minnesota	41.1	28.0	37.4	29.6	36.4
Mississippi	26.0	24.4	25.6	24.1	24.9
Missouri	35.4	27.0	33.7	28.7	32.8
Montana	37.8	36.0	37.4	37.9	37.5
Nebraska	41.9	32.1	39.2	36.9	38.9
Nevada	41.6	21.1	37.9	39.3	38.3
New Hampshire	53.1	32.8	47.3	42.5	45.5
New Jersey	31.8	25.5	30.4	28.7	29.9
New Mexico	42.7	24.0	38.9	47.7	42.2
New York	49.1	30.0	43.5	36.2	41.1
North Carolina	28.9	27.5	28.5	23.5	27.0
North Dakota	33.0	30.7	32.4	30.2	32.2
Ohio	32.9	29.8	32.2	32.4	32.2
Oklahoma	36.8	27.8	34.6	31.8	34.1
Oregon	34.4	30.7	33.4	30.7	32.5
Pennsylvania	44.3	30.2	40.1	33.4	38.8
Rhode Island	54.2	45.0	53.6	26.1	44.4
South Carolina	31.0	26.3	29.9	25.8	28.4
South Dakota	40.3	31.8	38.0	32.9	37.4
Tennessee	27.7	28.1	27.8	23.7	26.8
Texas	39.7	30.4	37.6	35.5	36.9
Utah	31.5	23.8	29.5	29.9	29.6
Vermont	58.2	37.9	52.2	40.9	48.0
Virginia	34.9	28.9	33.8	34.5	34.0
Washington	37.3	29.7	35.7	36.8	36.1
West Virginia	32.5	26.8	31.0	24.0	30.2
Wisconsin	50.2	29.4	41.9	37.7	41.2
Wyoming	43.4	29.8	39.6	43.9	40.9
United States	35.7	29.5	34.0	35.6	34.6

1/ Includes as "other family" only those farm household members working 15 hours or more per week without receiving cash wages.

Farm employment represents number of family and hired labor working during the survey week. Family labor includes farm operators working on farms one hour or more plus other family members working 15 hours or more without receiving cash wages during survey week. Hired workers include all persons working one hour or more for cash wages during the survey week. These data should not be confused with the data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The BLS data are derived from a household survey where each member 16 years of age and older is classified as performing farm or nonfarm work on the basis of major activity during the survey week.

Farm employment and indexes, February 1974, with comparisons, United States

Item	: Annual : average : 1972	: Annual : average : 1973	: February : 20-26, : 1972	: February : 18-24, : 1973	: February : 17-23, : 1974
FARM EMPLOYMENT 1/ (Thousands)					
Total	4,373.4	4,336.7	3,501.8	3,447.9	3,457.0
Family labor	3,227.7	3,169.0	2,742.0	2,690.3	2,681.8
Hired labor	1,145.7	1,167.7	759.8	757.6	775.2
INDEXES 2/ (1910-14=100)					
Total	32	32	34	34	34
Family labor	32	31	33	32	32
Hired labor	34	34	41	41	42
(1967=100)					
Total	89	89	95	93	94
Family labor	89	86	92	89	89
Hired labor	89	89	108	108	111

1/ Employment during the last full calendar week ending at least one day before the end of the month.

2/ Monthly indexes are adjusted for seasonal variation.

QUARTERLY PROBABILITY SURVEY OF FARM WAGE RATES

The selected wage rate items presented in this publication were derived from a probability farm labor survey conducted in January by the Statistical Reporting Service. This continues the series of published farm wage rates from quarterly probability surveys which started in April 1970. These data supplement but do not replace the farm wage rate series regularly published in Farm Labor.

The major differences between the two series follow: (1) The regular series measures the prevailing wage as of January 1, while the new probability series measures wage rates for the week including January 12; (2) The regular series is a nonprobability sample from about 22,000 farm operators that report the prevailing wages in their localities by various hiring arrangements. The probability survey measures the actual payrolls of selected farms which are then classified by hiring arrangements and type of work performed; (3) The regular series does not include wages for piece-rate workers while the probability survey does.

The inputs for making the following wage rates computations were supplied by employers of farm labor in the 48 contiguous States. The sample was expanded in January to provide wage rates for all States except those in Region I, each of the Standard Federal Regions, and the United States. The wage rates for January 1, 1974 were published on page 6 of the January issue of Farm Labor. Comparisons can be made between these wage rates based on the nonprobability survey and the ones shown on page 9 and 10 of this release based on the probability survey. However, in making these comparisons, the differences in the two surveys as described above must be kept in mind.

Farm Wage Rates January 1973 and 1974, United States

Item	: January 7-13, 1973	: January 6-12, 1974
: Dollars per hour		
Farm Wage Rates		
All Hired Farm Workers	2.13	2.26
Workers Paid by Piece-Rate	2.66	2.69
Workers Paid by Hour, Day, Week, or Month	2.10	2.23
Workers Paid by Hour only	2.02	2.15
Workers Receiving Cash Wages only	2.27	2.50
Workers Paid by Hour Receiving Cash Wages only	2.12	2.22
Type of Work Performed:		
Field and Livestock workers	2.00	2.06
Packinghouse workers	1.85	2.11
Machine Operators	1.92	2.30
Maintenance and Bookkeeping workers	2.52	2.84
Supervisors	3.44	3.80
Other Agricultural workers	2.35	2.45

(Continued from page 1.)

Florida citrus tree and fruit condition was excellent. New growth is evident in most areas while bloom was progressing slowly due to cool temperatures. Harvest of mid-season oranges continued heavy. In Texas, citrus harvest remained active with heavy backlogs at processing plants. Valencia orange harvest was underway in the Yuma and Salt River areas of Arizona. California fruit and nut growers continued making good progress pruning, spraying, cultivating, and fertilizing orchards. The navel orange harvest remained active in the San Joaquin Valley. In southern California, strawberry picking increased. Washington berry growers pruned, cut, and tied raspberry and blueberry bushes. Orchard pruning was also active in Idaho and in the mid-Atlantic States.

Cotton seeding started to move northward in Texas from the extreme southern part. Field preparations for the 1974 cotton crop were well underway in Arizona and California. Tobacco farmers in North Carolina and Tennessee seeded some tobacco beds.
